



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 29, 1909.

A SHORT HISTORY OF A GREAT MAN.

A REVIEW OF A LOCAL SITUATION.

THE GOMPERS DECISION.

A DECISION IN FAVOR OF FREE PRESS.

LEGISLATION ENDORSED BY UNIONS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1909.

No. 50

A SHORT HISTORY OF A GREAT MAN.

A REVIEW OF A LOCAL SITUATION.

BY ATTORNEY HENRY B. LISTER.

On January 21st I filed with the Supreme Court a petition for writ of certiorari for the purpose of reviewing the jurisdiction of the Superior Court for issuing a writ of injunction restraining the publication of an advertisement requesting the people to patronize only union labor shops.

Judge Troutt issued a restraining order enjoining the members of the Barbers' Union from carrying a banner in front of or in the immediate vicinity of the shop of one Christiansen. In this I believe he exceeded his jurisdiction, and mentioned the application for the writ.

One of the authorities that I cited to the Supreme Court is the case of *Daily vs. The Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco*, D. J. Murphy, Judge. It is a case which appears to have been lost in the shuffle and not generally known to the labor people, and the remedy which I am seeking to apply in this case, if granted, appears to be of great importance to the labor cause. For these reasons, I am hereafter setting forth a *verbatim* copy of the opinion of the court. 112 Cal. 94.

"GAROUTTE, J.—One Durrant was upon trial in the city of San Francisco, charged with murder, and, while the jury was being impaneled, the petitioner, Dailey, advertised by posters and newspapers that he would produce in a certain theatre in said city of San Francisco a play entitled 'The Crime of a Century.' Thereupon, Durrant presented an affidavit to the court wherein his trial was pending, setting forth that said play was based upon the facts of his case, as established at the preliminary examination and the coroner's inquest, and that the production of said play during the progress of his trial would be an interference with the administration of justice, and deprive him of a fair and impartial trial. The affidavit was full and complete as to details, but we see no purpose to be subserved by a further statement of the allegations therein set out. Upon the presentation of the affidavit, the Superior Court made an order directing this petitioner, Dailey, to desist and refrain from giving any public performance of said play, and further ordered him to cease from advertising the same. The present proceeding is one of certiorari to review the action of the court in making the aforesaid order, it being insisted that the trial court thereby exceeded its power and jurisdiction. The record before us incidentally develops that this order was subsequently served upon petitioner, that he defied the power of the court in making it, produced the play and was adjudged guilty of contempt; but with those matters we are not now concerned.

"The production of a tragedy or comedy upon the theatrical stage is a publication to the world by word of mouth of the text of the author, and, as to the question here presented for our consideration, it is immaterial whether the words be publicly spoken from the stage or upon the hustings, or go out to the world through the channels of the printing press. By the constitutional provision we are about to invoke a citizen may speak, write or publish his sentiments with equal freedom, and this case now stands before us exactly as though one of the daily journals was threatening to publish its sentiments

The year 1909 is the centennial of the birth of many men who left their mark on the world's history. Among them could be named Edgar Allen Poe, Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Abraham Lincoln, Charles Robert Darwin, Francois Frederic Chopin, Edward Fitz Gerald, Alfred Tennyson, Oliver Wendell Holmes and William Ewart Gladstone. To the American, the name of Abraham Lincoln stands out prominently as one whose life left an indelible mark on the records of time.

Lincoln was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809. His people moved in 1816 to Spencer County, Indiana, and proceeded to Macon County, Illinois, in 1830. On the breaking out of the Black Hawk war in 1832, he joined a volunteer company, and was elected captain.

After the close of the war, Lincoln opened a country store, was shortly after appointed postmaster of New Salem, and began to study law. In 1834 he was elected a member of the Illinois legislature, to which he was returned at the three following biennial elections. In 1836 Abraham Lincoln was licensed to practice law, and in 1837 removed to Springfield and opened an office in partnership with Mayor John F. Stuart. He canvassed Illinois and part of Indiana in 1844 for Henry Clay. Election to Congress came in 1846, and in 1849 he was unsuccessful as a candidate for Senator. Until 1856 Lincoln continued to follow his profession, and in the year named he was nominated for the United States Senate in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas. These two men debated the issues of the day before the people, and their ability and intellectuality focused public attention on the forensic duel. Douglas was elected Senator by a majority of eight on joint ballot, although Lincoln was instrumental in gaining a majority on the party vote of 4,000.

In the Republican National Convention held in Chicago in 1860, Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President of the United States, and was elected, although some of the southern states refused to acquiesce in his election. He was the sixteenth President. Then followed the great civil war, in which Lincoln was the heroic figure. In all the turmoil of the time he was steadfast to the ideals he believed in. He advocated a united and free country, and lived to see his life's work completed. On April 14, 1865, was fired the shot that killed the beloved President. The remains were interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois. The funeral from the city of Washington to Springfield was a remarkable demonstration of the people's grief over their great loss. In 1874 a fine monument was dedicated to the memory of the man who occupies such a place in the affections of his countrymen.

In brief, the foregoing outlines the story of the man who worked up from a lowly position to that of Chief Executive of this nation. In this year of grace, 1909, Congress and state legislatures will set apart February 12th as sacred to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. His writings and speeches breathed that concern for the "common people," as he called them, that marked him as one of them, despite all the power and position that was his portion. The martyred President was interested in the labor movement. He knew what it was to toil. The records show that many of the oft-quoted expressions of the present time are reproductions of the mind of Abraham Lincoln.

THE GOMPERS DECISION.

BY JUDGE JAMES G. MAGUIRE IN "THE STAR."

The decision of Judge Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the Gompers contempt case, is the most far-reaching step yet taken to undermine and destroy the freedom of speech and of the press, guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. Primarily it is intended to curb the growing power of organized labor, if not to destroy the labor movement; but it cannot be limited to that purpose. If finally upheld, it must ultimately lead to the general censorship of speech and of the press. If a court may, by injunction or otherwise, determine, in advance, what subjects may or may not be discussed, or what may or may not be said in a labor paper, why may it not, in like manner, abridge the freedom of all other publications? The fact that judges, nearly all of whom are appointed through influences unfriendly to labor and are out of sympathy with the labor movement, may deem it inexpedient or undesirable to abridge the freedom of other publications, is no answer to the proposition that the assumption of power to do so in any case, places the entire press of the country at the mercy of an irresponsible power, as great and as arbitrary as the Russian censorship, to be exercised at will. If the courts can enjoin the publication of any statement in the *Federationist*, they can certainly enjoin the publication of the same statement in any other paper; and, if they can enjoin the publication of one statement, or the discussion of one subject, their power extends to all statements and to all subjects.

The truth or falsity of the enjoined statement is wholly immaterial and is not considered by the court, either in granting the injunction or in determining the guilt of the publisher when cited for contempt of court. The publication, contrary to the injunction, constitutes the crime, though the statement may be, as in the Gompers case, absolutely true.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "Congress shall make no law * * * abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," but Judge Wright says that this provision does not guarantee the right of anybody to print or publish anything; that it is a mere inhibition upon the direct action of Congress, but leaves Congress free to create courts with power to abridge such freedom, by writs having the force of statutory laws. This is arrant nonsense and neither deserves nor needs discussion.

"But," says Judge Wright, "the defendants are charged with having conspired among themselves and with others to make the publication in question, for the purpose of injuring the property (the business) of the Buck Stove Company, and that, as the publication was but an incidental overt act in execution of the conspiracy, the court had a right to enjoin it, although an individual, not conspiring with others, might not be subject to such injunction." This involves the absurdity of holding that an individual citizen may lawfully and rightfully publish an article in a newspaper, which it would be unlawful for several persons, having the same object in view, to publish in the same newspaper.

What property of the Buck Stove Company were the defendants seeking to injure by the enjoined publication? Its business, of course. And how were they attempting to injure its business? By inducing the members and friends of organized labor to withdraw their patronage from the company dur-

(Continued on Page 6)

ing its controversy with the unions. But the Buck Stove Company has no property right in the patronage of its customers. If there is any property right in such patronage, it belongs to the customers and not to the company with which they may, at any time, choose to deal and may be withdrawn by them at will, either with or without reason. What possible property, or property right, of the company can be injured by requesting a customer to transfer his patronage to another? None. Yet an injunction can be issued in such cases, only to prevent injury to property or property rights of the complainant.

Another argument of Judge Wright is that the enjoined publication was, and was intended to be, an interference with interstate commerce, and was therefore a criminal act in execution of the alleged conspiracy. How did, or could, the publication interfere with or obstruct interstate commerce, assuming, although we deny, that it might be properly enjoined upon that ground? If every person in every state of the Union should, as a direct result of the publication, refuse to purchase any stove or other article manufactured by the Buck Stove Company, that fact would not in the least interfere with interstate commerce. The company would still be perfectly free to ship their wares into every state in the Union. They might find no purchasers in any of the states, but that is a matter entirely beyond the scope of the interstate commerce laws, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal Government itself.

Judge Wright, as a further basis for his decision, appeals to the higher law of necessity, "the argument of tyrants." He contends that, if such injunction cannot be issued and enforced, there is no adequate protection to the citizen against false and libelous publications injurious to his business. Of course he does not find that anything published by the defendants was false or libelous. It was manifestly true, and its truth or falsity was legally immaterial in the contempt proceeding. It was true that the Buck Stove Company had been placed upon the "unfair list" of the American Federation of Labor, and it was true that members of the Federation "do not patronize" the company. These were the enjoined publications, for publishing which they were found guilty of contempt of court.

Injunction is not, and never can be, a remedy for libel or slander, but, if it were desirable to adopt such a remedy, the judicial department of the Federal Government has never been commissioned to legislate upon the subject.

A CALL FROM THE A. F. OF L.

FOR FUNDS FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE APPEALS IN THE
PENDING INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

To Organized Labor, Its Friends and Sympathizers—Greeting: The American Federation of Labor, as its name signifies, is a voluntary body composed of national, international and local unions, each of which attends to its own trade business, financial and otherwise, and retains its complete and individual authority and autonomy, while the relationship and purpose of the Federation to the affiliated bodies is to assist them in carrying out trade betterment, to take the initiative in introducing and urging the passage of desirable legislation, and to promote the general welfare. It is thus seen that the American Federation of Labor can not be considered as holding or having funds in the ordinary routine of its business for unusual purposes. A most unusual and important event has occurred in which extra funds are essential, and an earnest appeal for financial aid is herewith made to you, which will no doubt meet with your prompt and liberal response.

You know that Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison have been declared guilty of violating an injunction issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and that Justice Wright, of that court, has sentenced them to terms of imprisonment of twelve, nine and six months, respect-

ively. Pending an appeal they are out on bail. The original injunction issued on the application of the Buck's Stove and Range Company has been appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and we have authorized our attorneys also to take an appeal against Justice Wright's decision.

We hold that Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison have not violated the terms of the injunction, but instead have exercised their right of free press and free speech. These are cardinal principles guaranteed by the Constitution of our country and by our states, and to the maintenance and perpetuity of which we pledge and will exert our every effort.

As stated, there are now two appeals pending. One upon the original injunction and the other from Justice Wright's decision. Should an adverse decision be reached in either, or both appeals, it will be essential to make further appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States. Surely no member of organized labor or other fair-minded man can rest content unless the principles involved in these cases are determined by the highest tribunal in our land.

We have already expended large sums in these cases, and the plaintiff's attorneys have not only boasted of causing such large expenditures on our part, but have asserted "there are more to come."

We have exceptionally able attorneys in Honorable Alton B. Parker and Messrs. Ralston and Sidons, who will carry the cases to their logical and final conclusion, but ample funds must be provided to permit this to be done.

From the expressions of our fellow-workers and friends in all walks of life we find that they are in absolute accord with us in the determined stand taken by Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in the assertion of their and our inalienable rights of free press and free speech and the determination that these cases be pressed to final conclusion. Of course, we will fight for our rights through every legitimate and constitutional channel which our system of legislation and law procedure permits, to rectify the injustice of which we complain, and in the meantime, in having these cases appealed and determined, we are confident that we are pursuing the course which commends itself to the men of labor and other friends of human justice.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. In order to permit of proper defense of liberty and freedom as guaranteed to all citizens, *we appeal to all labor and to all friends* to make financial contributions for legal defense in these cases before the courts. President Gompers and his colleagues are on trial for your rights co-equally with their own, and every liberty-loving citizen in or out of the ranks of labor should consider this situation and appeal as their own personal concern, and response should be made accordingly.

Upon the injunction abuse the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor declared "That we will exercise all the rights and privileges guaranteed to us by the Constitution and laws of our country, and insist that it is our duty to defend ourselves at all hazards." This appeal for funds is issued in accordance with that declaration.

Send all contributions to FRANK MORRISON, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, 423 G street, northwest, Washington, D. C., who will acknowledge and receipt for the same and make due accounting thereof. Sincerely and fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS, President.

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President.

JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.

JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President.

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[On this page we expect to print a series of articles on a topic of interest to every student of the problems of the day. The Rev. Mr. Stelzle is a regular contributor to the labor press of the United States. He announces a series of articles on "Socialism and the Church." Mr. E. L. Reguin, candidate of the socialists for Mayor of San Francisco at the last election, and a delegate to the Labor Council, will oppose the views advanced by the reverend gentleman. Mr. Stelzle and Mr. Reguin carry union cards of the International Association of Machinists.—EDITOR.]

SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH.

I. Did Christ Come to Establish Socialism?

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Socialists insist that because the church does not advocate their peculiar economic system, therefore the church is untrue to the teachings of Jesus Christ. They declare that socialism is merely the practical expression of Christian ethics and the evangel of Jesus, and that Jesus came into the world primarily to establish a co-operative commonwealth which is to be fully realized in socialism. They insist that Karl Marx, the founder of modern socialism, and a hater of Christianity, more nearly presents the true ideals of Jesus than does any other man who is not a socialist—no matter what else he may believe.

But did Jesus actually advocate the "co-operative commonwealth" as the ultimate ideal of Christianity? One of the principal scripture passages employed to prove this statement is that found in the Revelation:

"I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea. And I, John, saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. . . . And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away."

A noted "Christian socialist" recently said that "it should be clearly recognized that the ideal which gave such power to the pen of this unknown writer is precisely that of Rousseau and Mazzini," and he adds that "most people seem to imagine it to be a conception of the glories of some other world in the regions beyond death."

The sentence in this prophetic utterance that "there shall be no more death" does not seem to trouble the socialists, or does socialism promise to abolish death? The words "and the city had no need of the sun neither of the moon to shine in it, for the glory of God did lighten it"—did they mean that socialism will supersede the sun and the moon?

When Paul expressed a desire to depart and be with Christ, did he have a vision of the Marxian co-operative commonwealth? What did he mean when he said: "The Kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost." Was it not when Peter was pleading for an earthly paradise or kingdom that Jesus said to him: "Get thee behind me, Satan; thou art an offence unto me, for thou savorest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men." Jesus, Himself, said: "My Kingdom is not of this world." Therefore the statement of the socialists that their economic paradise on earth is the kingdom which Jesus came to preach, is scarcely reconcilable with the specific declaration of Jesus, Himself. I would not place too literal an interpretation upon the prophecies, for much of the language used was figurative, as was the custom of the Oriental, but to insist that all of the teachings concerning the future had to do simply with the kingdom of Christ upon earth, is absurd, and cannot be reconciled with other definite and specific teachings of Jesus, Himself, with reference to His coming again.

Nor yet am I saying that Jesus was not concerned with the social problems that confront us. He was, and in a very important sense. But the method of Jesus as a social reformer will be discussed later.

WOULD CHRIST STAND FOR CAPITALISM?

BY E. L. REGUIN.

Mr. Stelzle, perhaps innocently, misrepresents the position of the socialists, when he says, "They insist that because the church does not advocate their peculiar economic system, therefore the church is untrue to the teachings of Jesus Christ." The socialists do not ask, nor do they expect, that the church as such will advocate the "peculiar economic system" of socialism. The socialists do not assert that Jesus Christ came into the world to establish the "co-operative commonwealth." Almost the only accurate statement in Mr. Stelzle's entire article is that the socialists (at least a great many of them) do insist that the ethics of Karl Marx, who was not the "founder" but the teacher of socialism (just as Darwin was not the "founder" but the formulator of the law of evolution), are much more nearly true to the real ideals of Christ than are the ethical ideals of the anti-socialists.

So far as Christ advocated any economic system, he advocated a system founded on fraternal love, on peace, on good will, on human co-operation. The co-operative commonwealth of modern socialism was, however, an ideal beyond the time of Christ; it is an ideal dependent upon modern conditions, modern industry, modern machines. It was absolutely alien to the ideals of a pastoral, primitive, ancient country such as Palestine was in the days of Christ. But it is only in a society founded upon the principles of the co-operative commonwealth of socialism that the ideals of the Christianity of Christ could ever have a chance to live and flourish.

The indictment against the church is not that it does not teach socialism, but that it supports capitalism; the indictment of the church in the southern states of this country before the abolition of chattel slavery was not that these churches did not teach and preach abolitionism. The church in the south was false to the ideals of Christ, because the church in that crisis, stood with the plutocrats of the south, stood for human chattel slavery, stood for the scourging of slaves, the rending of families, the brutalization of the black race. These facts are history, and no minister of to-day dare deny them.

The socialists indict the church to-day, not because it does not stand for socialism, but because the church *does* stand for capitalism. The church, in supporting capitalism, supports war, supports involuntary poverty, supports vice, supports exploitation, supports a system that produces brothels to furnish revenues for a Trinity Church in New York (the richest church corporation in this country); supports, in fine, all the evils inherent in capitalism. Would Christ stand for capitalism? Would He not be moved to scourge the money-changers of to-day from the temples of to-day? Would Christ support the wars of to-day? Would He live in luxury and fine linen on the toll of tainted money from satanic magnates like Rockefeller and his crew of plutocratic harpies? Can one imagine the meek and lowly Christ, despised of the great of His time, the man who herded and housed with the poor and the rabble of Palestine, could one imagine *this* Christ at home in the luxurious elegance of the mansions and palaces of the successful bishops of the church of to-day?

The socialists, in conclusion, affirm that if Christ, the Christ of the New Testament, were on earth

(Continued on Page 13.)

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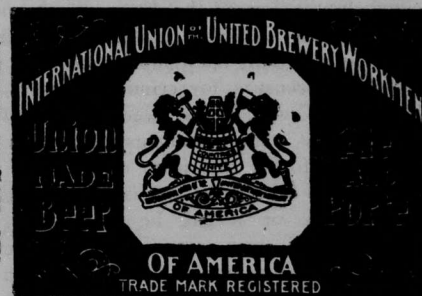
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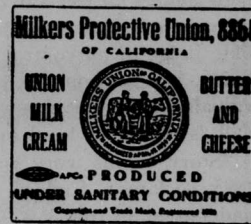


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A REVIEW OF A LOCAL SITUATION
(Continued from Page 3)

pertaining the conduct of a criminal trial then pending, and the court where such trial was pending and in progress, believing such publication would interfere with the due administration of justice, had issued an order restraining and prohibiting the threatened action of the paper.

"We are entirely clear that the court had no jurisdiction to make the order which forms the basis of this proceeding, for such order was an attempted infringement upon rights guaranteed to every citizen by section 9, article 1, of the constitution of this state. That section provides: 'Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press.' The wording of this section is terse and vigorous, and its meaning so plain that construction is not needed. The right of the citizen to freely speak, write and publish his sentiments is unlimited, but he is responsible at the hands of the law for an abuse of that right. We shall have no censor over him to whom he must apply for permission to speak, write or publish, but he shall be held accountable to the law for what he speaks, what he writes and what he publishes. It is patent that this right to speak, write and publish cannot be abused until it is exercised, and before it is exercised there can be no responsibility. The purpose of this provision of the constitution was the abolishment of censorship, and for the courts to act as censors is directly violative of that purpose. This provision of the constitution as to freedom of speech varies somewhat from that of the constitution of the United States, and also more or less from the provisions of many state constitutions treating of this question; but, if there is a material difference in the various provisions it works no harm to this petitioner, for the provision here considered is the broader, and gives him greater liberty in the exercise of the right granted.

"The meaning of this provision, or others of similar import, has been declared with unanimity by all commentators upon the law. Blackstone declares that the liberty of the press consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matters when published. He says: 'Every freeman has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public; to forbid this is to destroy the freedom of the press. But, if he publishes what is improper, mischievous, or illegal, he must take the consequences of his own temerity. To subject the press to the restrictive power of a licensor, as was formerly done before and since the revolution of 1688, is to subject all freedom of sentiment to the prejudice of one man, and make him the arbitrary and infallible judge of all controverted points in learning, religion, and government. . . . Thus the will of individuals is still left free; the abuse only of that free will is object of legal punishment.'

"Story, in his work upon the constitution, section 1885, declares: 'Indeed, the liberty of the press, as understood by the law of England, is the right to publish without any previous restraint or license; so that neither the courts of justice nor other persons are authorized to take notice of writings intended for the press; but are confined to those which are printed.'

"De Lolme, in his Constitution of England, page 872, declares: 'Liberty of the press consists in this: that neither courts of justice, nor any other judges, whatever, are authorized to take notice of writings intended for the press, but are confined to those which are actually printed.' In ex parte Barry, 85 Cal. 607, 20 Am. St. Rep. 248, the foregoing doctrine is reiterated and approved.

"It would seem that the jurisdiction here attempted to be exercised would essentially belong to a court of equity; yet, even if this proceeding for a restraining order had been inaugurated in such a forum, it would have signally failed. In Story's Equity Juris-

prudence, section 948a, the author says: 'But the utmost extent to which courts of equity have gone, in restraining any publication by injunction, has been upon the principle of protecting the rights of property in the book or letters sought to be published. They have never assumed, at least since the destruction of the court of star chamber, to restrain any publication which purports to be a literary work, upon the mere ground that it is of a libelous character and tends to the degradation or injury of the reputation or business of the plaintiff who seeks relief against such publication.' And this principle was declared by the learned chancellor in Brandreth V. Lance, 8 Paige, 26, 34 Am. Dec. 368, wherein he said: 'It is very evident that this court cannot assume jurisdiction of the case presented by the complainant's bill, or of any other case of like nature, without infringing upon the liberty of the press, and attempting to exercise a power of preventive justice which, as the legislature has decided, cannot safely be intrusted to any tribunal consistently with the principles of free government.' After referring to the court of star chamber, he proceeds: 'Since that court was abolished, however, I believe there is but one case upon record in which any court, either in this country or in England, has attempted by an injunction or order of the court to prohibit or restrain the publication of a libel, as such, in anticipation.'

"In effect, the order made by the trial court in this case was one commanding the petitioner not to commit a contempt of court, and such a practice is novel in the extreme. The court had ample power to protect itself in the administration of justice after the contempt was committed. As to the offender, it could punish him; as to the defendant on trial, he could be deprived of no rights by any act of this petitioner. If the publication deprived him of a fair and impartial trial at that time, a second trial would have been awarded him.

"We conclude that the order made by the trial court was an attempted restraint upon the rights of free speech, as guaranteed by the constitution of this state, and that petitioner's mouth could not be closed in advance for the purpose of preventing an utterance of his sentiments, however mischievous the prospective results of such utterance. He had the right of free speech, but at all times was responsible to the law for an abuse of that right.

"For the foregoing reasons the order is annulled, as being beyond the power of the court to make.

"Harrison, J., Van Fleet, J., Henshaw, J., and Beatty, C. J., concurred."

THE NON-UNION WERNER COMPANY.

Brother Unionists—Permit us to again bring to your notice that the publications of The Werner Co., of this city, are produced under unfair conditions. It is the boast of the company that they will not employ a union man.

A number of the books of the Werner Co. are now being strongly advertised. Among them are: "Makers of History," the works of Muhlbach, "Historians' History of the World," the "20th Century Encyclopedia," and other editions of Encyclopedia under different names. The company is making a special effort, under its own name, to push the sale of the works of Maupassant and of the "New American Encyclopedia Dictionary."

Pay no attention to any claims that may be made, either by advertisements or personal representatives. Every publication now being produced or marketed by the Werner Co. is the output of non-union labor. There is absolutely no truth in a statement from any source that such is not the case.

Kindly bring this matter to the attention of your membership, and also make it known to union sympathizers in general. And do not overlook book-sellers or agents who may be engaged in the sale of these non-union works.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular monthly meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon, January 31st, at 1 o'clock. As usual, the Labor Temple at 316 Fourteenth street, will be the trysting place. There is a very important question coming up during the afternoon—a proposed compact between the unions in the Allied Printing Trades Council. The job men should make a note of this and be present.

In compliance with a request made at the last meeting for a list of those comprising the next funeral delegation, the twenty-five will be selected from the following thirty names (the latter number is given because of the changes that take place when members draw their cards): John Drew, W. H. Ellis, F. C. Eastman, Henry A. Ernst, D. A. Edwards, E. F. Fanning, H. J. Ferber, W. L. Ferguson, John Finley, C. E. Fipps, W. E. Firlotte, L. E. Fish, C. E. Fisk, H. S. Fitterre, E. Fitzgerald, T. F. Foley, W. H. Forbes, R. R. Ford, Miss Cora Forno, C. M. Foster, F. T. Foster, H. S. Foster, W. H. Foster, Chris. Freeman, Will J. French, Chas. Frohlich, W. S. Fry, H. Fulton, W. L. Fulton and H. A. Funke.

Samuel Logasa of Hicks-Judd's job room was run down by an automobile on January 20th. The unfortunate printer was carrying an umbrella which cut off the view of the approaching machine. He was unconscious when picked up, and when conveyed to the Central Emergency Hospital was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain and severe bruises. Mr. Logasa is still in a serious condition.

S. B. Campbell has returned to town. He contemplates spending the spring months in Tacoma.

W. J. Pierce is the new foreman of the *Post* composing room.

Bolte & Braden have installed a linotype machine to meet the demands of their growing business. R. E. E. Martin is manipulating the keyboard.

The old-age pension checks for the four weeks ending January 16th arrived during the week.

Horace H. Egbert, prominent for years as an official of the New California Jockey Club, as a turf writer and newspaperman, died on January 22d. He was a native of Philadelphia, thirty-eight years of age. Mr. Egbert was at one time connected with the printing business, and will be remembered by some of our printers as a vice-president of the Hicks-Judd Company. This house closed down last Monday to enable the employees to attend the funeral services. Mr. Egbert was a big man, very popular with his associates, and the members of No. 21 owe him a debt of gratitude for coming to the assistance of the job section in the dark days following the trouble of 1898.

Mrs. Clara A. Fithian, wife of Frank E. Fithian, died in Stockton on January 6th. She had been in poor health for some time. Mr. Fithian has charge of the machines on the *Stockton Record*, was formerly a member of No. 21, and his many local friends extend their sympathy in the time of bereavement.

The linotype operators on the *Paris* newspapers struck for higher wages on January 25th.

Will S. Turner, foreman of Murdock's job room, won the third prize in the yearly contest of the San Francisco Striped Bass Club. Last Saturday week, at the annual banquet, the prizes were presented to the fortunate.

The non-union papers of Pittsburg have been unionized. An agreement was reached on January 8th, and No. 7 ratified it at the meeting held on the 10th inst. This closes a long siege to gain ground lost nine years ago. The *Dispatch* was the only paper saved out of the wreck, and it remained loyal all along. The five papers to sign the agreement are the *Press*, *Chronicle-Telegraph*, *Gazette-Times*, *Post* and *Sun*. International President James M. Lynch and the officers of No. 7 signed for the unionists, and the Newspaper Publishers Association for the other side.

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. ***

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

The following letter was sent to the legislators in Sacramento by the League:

"In reference to the anti-Japanese bills now pending before the senate and assembly, the Anti-Jap Laundry League, representing practically the entire laundry industry of the state of California, which comprises the employees, drivers and proprietors of said industry, most urgently appeal to you, not only in behalf of all engaged in the laundry business, who are sadly afflicted by the blight of Oriental competition, but also in behalf of every white man and woman on the Pacific Coast, who believe in preserving the standards of the Caucasian upon this soil.

"We exceedingly regret that the executive department of our government, as represented by President Roosevelt, deems it necessary to interfere in the sovereign rights of our state. Conditions have reached a unique position when the people can no longer be trusted to frame and enforce laws for the welfare of our citizens without having to consult the whims and wishes of a foreign power.

"Should our state law makers procrastinate upon the present issues, they are merely postponing the inevitable, and, sooner or later, we must meet this Oriental issue fairly and squarely and settle it once and for all. And we believe that no better opportunity exists than the present.

"We most earnestly solicit your support and vote for a measure that was introduced by Senator Marc Anthony, that had for its purpose the submission to our people at the next election the question 'for or against Japanese immigration.'

"We believe in giving our citizens an opportunity of expressing their sentiments upon this vital issue, which so keenly concerns our welfare. Such an expression of public opinion would convince our eastern friends that the Asiatic exclusion movement had behind it the moral support of the overwhelming majority of our electors, and it would go a far way toward helping along the passage of an exclusion measure.

"In behalf of the white men and women of our League we sincerely trust and pray that you will give these matters serious and favorable consideration. Respectfully, "ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE."

DEATH VISITS PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 8, lost two members within a week—William E. Goetze on January 22d, and Frank Von Hacht on January 25th.

Mr. Goetze's death was sudden. He had complained of stomach trouble for some time, but was able to work on Wednesday night of last week. On the Thursday he was obliged to stay home, and the following morning he died. Mr. Goetze had served as business representative of the organization up to this month, was an ex-delegate to the Allied Printing Trades Council, and a faithful and energetic trade unionist for years. His tall figure will be missed from the ranks of his associates in the printing industry. The funeral was held last Sunday. The union and the *Examiner* chapel sent beautiful floral offerings, and the photo-engravers of the Bay cities were present to pay the last mark of respect to their comrade who answered the last call in his thirty-third year.

Mr. Von Hacht died at St. Winifred Hospital. He was twenty-two years of age, and was an apprentice member of the Photo-Engravers' Union, having worked for some time with the Phoenix Photo-Engraving Company. The young man's death is mourned by many friends. The remains were interred in Holy Cross Cemetery last Wednesday.

Governor Gillett has announced a determination to oppose any proposal to purchase a site for the state printing office. A bill is before the legislature to provide proper facilities. The sum of \$150,000 is asked for the erection of a new office. The Governor thinks that a picturesque building on the present site would be an attraction and save state money.

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Bigger Values in Women's Apparel

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LABOR CLARION

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WILL J. FRENCH,.....Editor

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That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—Abraham Lincoln.

The debate between two members of the Machinists' Union, Rev. Charles Stelzle and E. L. Reguin, on another page of this issue, is worth reading. The subject is "live," and there will be a series of articles of the same nature.

The Federation of Mission Improvement Clubs proposes changes in the method of electing city officials. Supervisorial districts are favored, a six-year tenure of office, an increase of salary from \$100 to \$250 a month, and full time to be given the municipality.

Samuel Gompers celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday last Wednesday—January 27th. He was born in England. His father was a cigarmaker, and he followed in the parental footsteps. As president of the American Federation of Labor, Gompers stands at the head of the trade-union movement, and it is to be hoped that he may have "many happy returns" of his natal day.

The George McRae who is lobbying in Sacramento for the lumber interests against the re-enactment of Islais creek bills, and who states that he will not permit legislation hostile to the people paying him a salary, is well known on the water front as a rabid anti-unionist. He has had charge of gathering together men to take places vacated during labor troubles, and his success has not been of a phenomenal nature.

There was general satisfaction when the wire flashed the information that Governor George E. Chamberlain of Oregon had been elected United States Senator. It was a bitter pill for the politicians of the republican faith to vote for a democrat, but the people of Oregon had declared for Chamberlain in the Senate, and some of the legislators grudgingly conceded the "rights" of the voters, though they presented written explanations. So January 19th stands out as a day on which those "common people" had an innings!

On January 20th District Judge William Van Fleet decided that Andrew Furuseth was not in contempt of the order of the United States Circuit Court as the outgrowth of the injunction proceedings instituted by the Hammond Lumber Company against the sailors. The cases have been in the courts since shortly after the fire of 1906. The lumber concern secured an injunction restraining the unionists from interfering with non-union crews. It was claimed that this injunction was not obeyed, and Furuseth was charged with responsibility. The best thing the Hammond people can do is to admit the fact that the trade union is an institution of a permanent character.

A DECISION IN FAVOR OF FREE PRESS.

On Thursday of last week—January 21st—Judge James M. Seawell of the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco sustained the demurrer of Bakers' Union, No. 24, against the complaint for an injunction sought by the Fousek Baking Company of 998 Oak street.

The decision hinged on the word "unfair." The judge held that its use does not imply contempt or derision as applied by unions—it is part of the propaganda of organized labor. The advertising of a non-union firm as "unfair" is not therefore a coercive act, and contains in itself no threat against the firm's customers.

The decision further stated that an unincorporated and voluntary association may not be used in an equity action, and that suit must be brought against the actual individuals responsible for the alleged unlawful acts.

The circular which Judge Seawell held to be not an unlawful threat or intimidation read in part as follows: "Notice to the public. Do not patronize the Fousek Baking Company, corner of Oak and Scott streets, as this bakery is unfair to organized labor." It went on to say that a committee of the Labor Council had waited on the proprietors and tried to settle dispute but without result, and that therefore the Council had declared a boycott. The circular was signed "The Bakers' Union."

For years the word "unfair" has been a bone of contention in industrial troubles. Judge Seawell's words are worth quoting:

"The word 'unfair' is not used in a general sense as meaning that people are being treated dishonorably, what is conveyed is that by not discriminating against non-union men the defendant company is not fair to union labor. I do not think, therefore, that the circular constitutes an unlawful threat or intimidation within the meaning of the law."

The state constitution defines the jurisdiction of a court of equity much more strictly than the federal instrument. On page 3 Attorney Henry B. Lister prints a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of California bearing on the issues involved. It was a unanimous opinion, and includes Chief Justice Beatty as one of the signers. Trade unionists should read the article carefully. The high tribunal drew attention to section 9, article 1, of California's constitution: "Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press." The wording of this section is referred to as "terse" and "vigorous," and "its meaning so plain that construction is not needed." The authorities, from Blackstone down, show that liberty to speak and write are fundamental, and that the abuse of free will is the object of legal punishment.

In declaring a firm "unfair," organized labor gives notice to its members and friends that union requirements are not observed. There is no doubt that the truth is told in these cases. No coercion is used. Men and women are free to patronize an unfair establishment, should they so desire. To notify supporters that actual conditions exist is a fair weapon in labor controversies. That some individual is liable to suffer is also true, and unfortunate, but it is far better for society to protect those who are in the majority and have to struggle against adverse circumstances than it is to permit one man or firm to work longer hours or pay lower wages without protest. No man is a law unto himself, and we should carefully review our relations to the complex civilization of the present day before we boast too much of "personal liberty" or "individualism."

Judge Seawell's view of the law is a matter of congratulation to the men and women connected with the trade-union movement. The decision is broad. It emphasizes the constitution, clears the word "unfair" or any derisive application, and shows that the right of free speech and free press shall not be abridged in California.

LEGISLATION ENDORSED BY UNIONS.

Among the activities of organized labor, outside of its work pertaining to "collective bargaining," is the furtherance of legislative enactments for the benefit of the people. The laws already in force and effect, fathered and supported by the trade unions, are too numerous to mention here. In Sacramento at the present time the legislators are earnestly discussing the measures submitted for their approval, and in this column for the next few weeks different bills will be discussed in their relation to public welfare.

Organized labor wants an adequate direct primary law. The voters of California, by an overwhelming majority, have expressed a similar desire. There is pending in the legislature Senate Bill, No. 3, "an act to provide for the direct nomination of candidates for public office, by electors, political parties and organizations of electors without conventions, at elections to be known and designated as primary elections, determining the tests and conditions upon which electors, political parties and organizations of electors may participate in any such primary election, and establishing the rates of compensation for primary election officers serving at such primary elections; providing for the organization of political parties and the promulgation of their platforms and providing the method whereby the electors of political parties may express their choice at such primary elections for United States Senator."

This proposed legislation is known as the Wright-Stanton bill. It has the support of the labor bodies of the state. While perhaps open to a little criticism, yet it would be impossible to perfect anything in this age of conflicting opinion. It was drawn by competent men who had the light of the experience of other states to guide them. Those who have made a study of the direct primary believe the pending bill to be an excellent measure. The aim is to return to the people the power of government—to compel the "bosses" to surrender these usurped rights. A further aim to give the voters an opportunity to express their choice for United States Senator is far preferable to the mode of selection at present in vogue.

The trade unions of California want to see the Wright-Stanton direct primary measure enacted.

Another proposed law favored by organized labor is "Assembly Constitutional Amendment, No. 1, a resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section 1, article 2, of the Constitution, in relation to the right of suffrage."

This measure is considered as the "equal suffrage" referendum vote. Its aim is to enable the voters to pass upon the extension of the ballot to women. No good reason has been advanced to show why the suffrage should be refused. The American Federation in this age of conflicting opinions. It was drawn by tion of Labor, the California State Federation of Labor, and the movement in general, unanimously support those who favor giving women a chance to express their approval or disapproval of the laws that govern them as well as the men. Assembly Constitutional Amendment, No. 1, is not, however, more than a proposal to submit to the referendum vote.

We are in favor of women's suffrage, and also of the referendum.

Assembly Bill, No. 255, is an act "providing for a standard system of weights and measures." A similar law is in existence in England. There seems no feasible objection to the enactment of such a law. Its purpose is to see that weights and measures shall be exactly what they purport to be—in other words, give the people what they pay for. In this commercial age there is some cheating in the business world, and occasionally the poor are robbed by means of dishonest appliances used in measuring the commodities of life.

Senate Bill, No. 195, is "an act to aid the enforcement of an act entitled 'an act to enforce the educational rights of children,' approved March 24, 1903." It is a good measure and should be adopted. Its aim is to safeguard the interests of the children,

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

The Crime of the Turkey.

The investigation of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane into the business methods of the transportation companies during the last two weeks has produced interesting results. For instance, Attorney I. I. Brown, representing the shippers, said:

"Of the Wells Fargo Company's capital of \$8,000,000 only \$1,600,000 is invested in the express business. On this sum for the fiscal year 1907 the company made more than 2½ times the net earnings of the American Express Company on the lesser gross earnings of \$22,934,425, as against the much greater gross earnings of \$29,000,000 of the latter. For the fiscal year Wells Fargo received 200 per cent on its capital devoted to the express business. The Southern Pacific gets 50 per cent of the gross earnings and also 1-6 of the capital stock of Wells Fargo. The Wells Fargo Company also gets 10 per cent dividend on that."

As usual, the corporation attorneys made a poor mouth in reply. They told of the time after the big fire when supplies were carried free, and the competition of Wells Fargo (with Wells Fargo) is so keen that "we don't make a postage stamp on each package we handle." Instead of treating the merchants of San Francisco unfairly, one lawyer intimated that the company was a habitual dispenser of charity.

Despite its monopoly and resources, Wells Fargo pays some of its employees wretched wages. Men who have been with the corporation for years and who have worked faithfully nine or ten hours each day, frequently on Sundays, too, receive a monthly salary that nets below a standard rate. As if to compensate, the company generously gives a turkey to its employees at Thanksgiving time. These turkeys can be purchased in job lots, Wells Fargo has adequate facilities to ship them around, and they do make up for small pay envelopes each month. In the face of a profit of 200 per cent, according to Attorney Brown's statement—and everybody realizes that the profit is handsome even if less than the quoted figures—a far better plan would be to discontinue the gobblers and give those men who do the work an adequate compensation. Some years ago there were attempts made to form a union among the employees, but the gentle (?) reminders that "the company was going to run its own business" fell on unwilling ears.

* * *

A Summary of a Court Decision.

In the year 1890 Congress passed a law known as the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, in substance as follows:

"Every person who monopolizes, or attempts to monopolize, or combine, or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize, any part of the credit or commerce among the several States, etc., is punishable by a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both."

Further, it states that any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation or association may sue said person, corporation or association in the Circuit Court, and, if successful, can recover three-fold the damages claimed to have been sustained.

The United States Supreme Court, in the case of Deitrich Loewe Hat Manufacturing Company vs. Martin Lawler, *et al.*, members of the United Hatters of North America, has declared that the mere fact that the union having agents in different States who requested members of trades unions and other persons to refrain from buying the hats manufactured by the Deitrich Loewe Hat Manufacturing Company, and the fact that the union press-called attention to the unfairness and unreasonableness of the said hat company, that said hat company had an action against the United Hatters' of North America for damages.

In other words, this decision makes the law apply to trades and labor unions.

It gives the employer a power that is almost ir-

resistible, and takes from a union one of its most vital and necessary weapons, viz., its funds.

If a trades union has a just grievance against an employer, and in order to bring about an adjustment it requests its members and friends to cease patronizing said employer, the latter may bring suit and recover judgment for treble the amount which he may claim to have been damaged. If the union's finances are not sufficient to pay the judgment, each and every member of the union is liable for the full or any part of the award.

No legislation could be more destructive to the interests of organized labor than the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, interpreted as it has been by the Supreme Court of the United States.

* * *

Child Labor Agitation.

Eastern journals are keeping alive the very important question of caring for the child. Last week there was a conference called by President Roosevelt in Washington to discuss the problem.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in its issue of January 12th, admits that there are abuses in the employment of children, and proceeds:

"But in the consideration of the matter by self-constituted committees and zealous social reformers the evils are apt to be magnified and the exceptions made to appear to be the rule, and there is a tendency to overdo restriction. In factory towns and many manufacturing places in cities families are largely employed in the local industries and depend upon them for comfortable subsistence. There is much work that children can do without injury to their health or strength and with benefit to their habits, provided their hours are reasonable, sanitary conditions are such as they should be, and sufficient opportunity is given for going to school.

"A good deal of the discussion by those who were never brought up in the midst of manual labor and have never had familiar contact with it, but who are philanthropic and humane, verges closely upon the maudlin. It is far better for children to be employed in learning industry by actual experience and acquiring its habit, and to help in their own support and that of their families, providing always that conditions are not such as to impair health or injure character, than to be running wild and kept under no kind of discipline. There is need of more sober discrimination and practical judgment in treating the subject and less theory and sentiment."

This Wall street journal repeats the old protest of the dollar against being disturbed.

Speaking of the fifth yearly child labor conference held in Chicago on January 21st, 22d and 23d, the New York Tribune, after urging uniform action on the part of the states and by means of conferences to protect the children of the nation "from being stunted, blighted and debased," proceeds:

"The evils of child labor, unrestricted or practised on a considerable scale, should be too obvious to need detailed exposition. The physical, intellectual and moral effect upon the race is inevitably disastrous. Horse breeders realize and avoid the evils involved in the premature working of colts. Surely at least as much regard should be had for the young of the human species. The chief if not the sole reason for the working of children is the cheapness of their labor. There could be no greater economic fallacy than to regard it as cheap. In the long run it is the most expensive and wasteful kind of labor, because it impairs or destroys the efficiency of its subjects when they have attained maturity. It is a sacrifice of the far greater efficiency of the future for the less efficiency of the present—to use a time worn simile, it is a killing of the goose that lays the golden eggs. But even if it were truly economical to use child labor, that would be no justification of the practice. Better by far to have the products of our factories cost a little more than to have them at a low price at the cost of the stamina and the happiness of humanity.

Have you read those two italic lines at the bottom of the minutes of the Labor Council?

NEW INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTIONS.

R. I. Wisler of the Machinists' Union introduced the following resolutions (which were unanimously adopted) at last Friday night's session of the Labor Council:

"WHEREAS, In press dispatches of the 20th inst. there appear several assertions purporting to have emanated from President Roosevelt, and

"WHEREAS, Said dispatches state that representations have been made by the President looking to a suspension of all legislation by the people of California toward the segregation of the children of Asia-tics in the public schools, and the ownership of land by aliens in this state, and

"WHEREAS, The reasons offered in support of these representations are that diplomatic arrangements have been effected between the United States and Japan where the latter nation has consented to a provision whereby it will prohibit its subjects of the labor class from immigrating to the United States, and

"WHEREAS, If the legislation hereinbefore mentioned is passed by the people of our state, President Roosevelt is quoted as saying, "They hamper the national government in what it has now so efficiently accomplished—the agreement by peaceful means and the friendly initiative of the Japanese government to keep Japan immigrants out of the United States, save as Americans themselves visit Japan;" therefore be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, that while we favor and will co-operate with all possible measures for a speedy, amicable and permanent adjustment of the questions at issue, inasmuch as the questions hereinbefore mentioned involve the exercise of a right that inheres in the United States as a sovereign nation and of California as a sovereign constituent of the United States, to concede to any other nation any degree of right to determine domestic questions is to surrender our state and national sovereignty, and to acknowledge ourselves the vassal of such other nation, and be it further

"Resolved, That we insist that our representatives in every capacity, both state and national, shall maintain the dignity and defend the rights of Americans to determine for themselves all questions of internal administration, and be it further

"Resolved, That the unreserved recognition by all other nations of our right in the premises, as herein set forth, should be regarded as a condition precedent to any negotiations between the representatives of the United States and those of any other nation."

THE PERILS OF THE STREET CAR.

Something of a tragedy seems to characterize the record of the United Railways of San Francisco, Cal., since the inception of the strike of Division No. 205. The San Francisco Call, under date of December 19th, sets forth that in 11½ months of the year 1908, 66 were killed by the street railways in that city and more than 300 were injured. An accurate record of the casualties of the service in San Francisco from May 1, 1907, until December 14, 1908—one year and eight months—shows the number killed to have been 121, injured 1,151, total casualties 1,272. While it seems that during 1908 the proportion of injured has been reduced, yet the record of the number killed has practically been maintained, being 49 for the eight months of 1907 and 66 for the eleven and one-half months of 1908. There is not another such an appalling record of killed and injured in any city in the United States of the size of San Francisco. However, there is not another city in the United States of the size of San Francisco that has endeavored, for the last twenty months to operate street cars with new and inexperienced men. It would seem that the record of the United Railways should stand as a testimonial of the value and safety of operation by experienced employees.—*Motorman and Conductor.*

The insurance agents of Wheeling, W. Va., are considering the proposition of organizing a labor union for their self-protection in the near future.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

**Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held January 22, 1909.**

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Ice Wagon Drivers, Martin Halverson. Bakers, No. 24—S. K. Leman, Wm. Wright, Marcel Wille, Anton Wahl, R. Winter, Emil Eisold, E. Hensel. Broom Makers—E. J. Robinson. Horse Shoers—E. Kane, J. O. Hayes. Retail Delivery Drivers—J. Fisher, J. Hynes. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L., thanking Council for resolutions adopted at mass meeting. From Metal Trades department of the A. F. of L., acknowledging receipt of communication regarding withdrawal of protest of Boilermakers, No. 25. From Machinists, No. 68, thanking affiliated unions for their generous support to members on strike on the Denver and Rio Grande system. From Wm. Hannan, Sixth Vice-President of the Machinists, giving a brief synopsis of the terms of settlement of strike. From Russell King, assistant secretary to Vice-President Fairbanks, acknowledging receipt of resolutions adopted at mass meeting, January 3rd. From the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Union, acknowledging receipt of Council's communication and briefly stating the condition of the internal dispute in their organization. From California Lodge, Knights of the Royal Arch, No. 2, relative to action of Council on resolutions from the New York Central Body. From the Political Action General Assembly of central bodies of Illinois, soliciting financial support for Thos. R. Mould, candidate for superior judge. From San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, stating that they had always frowned on the practice of arming strike breakers and disreputable characters; also that the trustees of the society had approved the proposed amendment to the law permitting members of the humane society to carry weapons. From Barbers' Union, No. 148, denying rumors of employment of Japanese at their headquarters. *Referred to Label Committee*—From C. Falk requesting co-operation in publication of a union label directory. *Referred to Law and Legislative Committee*—From the Musicians' Union, requesting approval of a proposed bill for the registration of music teachers in this state. From the Anti-Japanese Laundry League, calling attention to sections of the constitution of the state of California, relative to employment of Mongolians. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From Barbers' Union, No. 148, requesting Council to raise boycott on J. Brown's barber shop, 16 Market street.

A communication was received from H. W. Kerrigan, commissioner of the Metal Trades' Association, suggesting that the Council co-operate in holding a "Home Industry Week" or "Industrial Carnival." Moved that the communication lay over for one week; carried. Communication from Wm. McDevitt, organizer of socialist party, asking the Council's co-operation to prevent the police from interfering with speakers and in defense of free speech. Moved that the Council endorse the request and pledge its co-operation; carried. Communication from the Louisville Typographical Union, asking co-operation in persuading the National Model License League to demand the label of the Allied Printing Trades on all printing. Moved that the secretary communicate with the California Lodge, Knights of the Royal Arch, and ask that organization to refuse to advertise or support the *Wine and Spirit Bulletin*, until such time as it bears the union label; carried.

Delegate R. I. Wisler submitted resolutions dealing with the question of anti-Japanese legislation now before the state legislature. On motion the resolutions were adopted unanimously. (See resolutions in full in *LABOR CLARION*.) A communication from the Milk Dealers' Association, calling attention to the deadlock between themselves and the

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union. Moved that consideration of this communication be made a special order of business for 9:30, and that Council go into executive session at that time; carried.

The chair stated that the hour for the special order of business, namely, further nominations of officers, had arrived, and declared nominations open. On motion, after nominations had been called for, and no additional names being proposed, the chair declared them closed for president, vice-president, recording secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, sergeant-at-arms, trustees, executive committee, directors of *LABOR CLARION* and Asiatic Exclusion League, respectively.

The following are the additional nominees to the other offices: Law and legislative committee—J. V. Ducoing, Max E. Licht, Dan Regan. Label Committee—B. B. Rosenthal, Walter Macarthur, Milton Lima, Philip Johnson, E. J. Robinson, R. S. Sexton. Organizing Committee—Milton Lima, Andrew Furuseth, E. H. Lomasney, P. V. Kearns, Geo. Braun, K. J. Doyle.

The question of the unexpired term of ex-delegate Menke of the Musicians' Union as director of the *LABOR CLARION* was taken up. The chair ruled that unless the union withdraws a delegate, he shall serve out the term for which he was elected. Moved that it be the sense of the Council that no one serve as an officer of this Council unless he is a delegate. Amendment, that the law and legislative committee be instructed to bring in an amendment to the constitution covering this question. Amendment to the amendment, that secretary be instructed to draw up an amendment to the constitution and present it at this meeting. The chair declared the amendment and the amendment to the amendment out of order, and it was then moved that this matter lay over to new business; carried.

The Council then proceeded with the special order of business assigned to the hour of 9:30. Moved that we go into executive session.

The floor was granted to Bro. Moran, attorney for Milk Dealers' Association.

Moved that we dispense with the reading of communication from the Milk Dealers' Association. Motion lost.

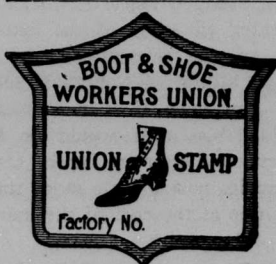
Moved that a committee of two be appointed to settle this matter by 5 p. m., Saturday evening; carried. The chair appointed delegates Hagerty and Tracy as committee.

The chair introduced Bro. Wm. E. Terry, representative of the American Federation of Labor, and invited him to address the Council.

Bro. Terry paid a high tribute to the Council on the manner of transacting its business, and stated that he was here to more thoroughly organize the tailors of this city. He requested all unionists to demand the label of the Tailors' Union, and stated that because of the late hour he would not detain the delegates longer, but would address the Council again at some future time.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The committee recommended that the Council approve the proposed working rules of Bakers' Union, No. 24, for the French, Italian and Greek bakers, with the exception of clause No. 8, of said agreement; concurred in. Moved that clause No. 8 be also approved. Motion lost.

The committee recommended that Cooks Helpers' Union, No. 110, be granted two months' extension



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

BOSS OF THE ROAD MADE
OVERALLS
FOR SALE HERE

TAKE
your **TRADE**
to the **STORE**
that **CARRIES**
BOSS OF THE ROAD
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ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE
JOHNNY McVEIGH AND HIS COLLEGE GIRLS;
The Dramatic Novelty, "WIRELESS," with **LEANDER DE CORDOVA & CO.; BYRON & LANGDON,**
in "The Dude Detective;" **SELDON'S VENUS;**
CHARLES WAYNE assisted by Gertrude des
Roches and Company in "The Morning After;"
PAUL LACROIX (next week only); **THE MURRAY**
SISTERS, American Girls with American Songs;
NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last week
THE HARVEY FAMILY, including Europe's Most
Famous Lady Wire Walkers.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00
Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays,
10, 25, 50c. **MATINEE EVERY DAY.**

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Union Made Clothing

— THREE BIG STORES —

Rosenblum & Abraham

Tailors for Men

A full line of foreign and domestic
novelties. Union Label Used.

937 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

of time in which to pay their arrearages to the Council, and in the meantime be entitled to all the rights and privileges accorded delegates; concurred in. In the matter of the protest against the seating of A. Dijeau from the Musicians' Union, the committee stated that it had carefully considered the charges made by fourth vice-president Burke of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, but found that according to Section 8, Article 2, of the laws of the A. F. of L., they could do nothing but inform the Council that he must be seated, and so recommended. The committee's recommendation was concurred in, and the delegate seated.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—The committee appointed to interview superior judges on the obligation of jurors in personal damage suits reported that they had appeared before a meeting of all of the judges of the superior courts in this city and stated the complaint of the workers in this regard. Committee recommended that the secretary be instructed to communicate with all of the local unions of this city and call their attention to the necessity of fulfilling their obligations as citizens so far as jury duty is concerned; report of committee concurred in.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Delegate Tattenham of the Barbers' Union desired the Council to raise the boycott on J. Brown's shop, but was informed that the matter was in the hands of the executive committee and was ruled out of order.

Delegate from the Pavers' Union reported that Healy & Tibbitts were employing non-union men and requested the assistance of the Council; on motion the matter was referred to the executive committee.

RECEIPTS—Water Workers, \$2; Cigar Makers, \$6; Waitresses, \$10; Drug Clerks, \$4; Gas Workers, \$10; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Paste Makers, \$4; Printing Pressmen, \$8; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Soda Water Drivers, \$2; Pile Drivers, \$6; Tailors, \$12; Carriage Workers, \$4; Garment Workers, \$10; Soap Workers, \$4; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Ship Drillers, \$2; Hackmen, \$6; Bakers, No. 24, \$14; Boxmakers and Sawyers, \$6; Broom Makers, \$4; Bottle Caners, \$2; Post Office Clerks, \$4; Steam Fitters and Helpers, \$4; Teamsters, \$20; Laundry Drivers, \$6. Total, \$164.00.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; John I. Nolan, \$42; postage, \$8.50; News, 25 cents; Call, 75 cents; State Federation of Labor, per capita, \$6; Brown & Power, stationery, \$2.75; Carrau & Green, for mounting four gavels, Labor Day prizes, \$25.00; W. E. Trefts, reporting proceedings of mass meeting and stenographing same, \$74.80. Total, \$210.05.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 12 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 25, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President William Spooner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

CREDENTIALS—Molders—R. W. Burton. Referred to the organization and classification committee.

COMMUNICATIONS—From the Franklin Association of Alameda County, enclosing petition to the supervisors, asking them to pass an ordinance requiring all county printing, engraving and bookbinding to be done by citizens of this county, and bear the union label and the imprint of the corporation, firm or individual doing the work; petition endorsed, and secretary instructed to forward a similar petition to the supervisors under the seal of the Council. From the Trussed Concrete Steel Company of Detroit, Mich., advertising Kahn system of concrete construction; filed. From the California Co-Operative Meat

Company with report of current earnings from May 1, to November 30, 1908, showing a net profit for that time of \$4556.23; filed. Personal letters from Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison in answer to resolutions passed by this Council condemning the action of Judge Wright in the contempt cases; filed. From the Merchant Tailors' Protective Association, appointing a committee to meet committee from the Council; referred to new business. From the Building Trades Council, complaining that this Council is renting a hall to a non-union body of men known as the Allied Plastering Trades Council, and had seated delegates from that body, requesting the Council to no longer rent the hall to them. The secretary was instructed to notify the Building Trades Council that we had no delegates seated from the body referred to, and the legality of the charter under which they are working will be investigated, and, if found to be illegal, they will be notified to vacate these premises.

BILLS were ordered paid as follows—Business representative, \$30; janitors, \$14; secretary-treasurer, \$7.50; January dues to State Federation of Labor, \$1; gas regulators, \$1.

REPORT OF UNIONS—Boot & Shoe Workers getting along pretty well; reported by the Building Trades Council that the man running the "Busy Bee" shoe repairing shop was a non-union plasterer; referred to the business representative and executive board. Teamsters, Local No. 70, reported that all of the men employed by the Motor Parcel Delivery Company would be initiated in their union at the next meeting. Carmen's Union, Division 192, asked the members to note the following numbers and ask the men wearing them for their union button, motormen 1339, 109, 1409, 1353, 1399, and conductor No. 678. The delegation from the musicians asked all union members of fraternal orders to assist them by having none but union musicians employed by the organizations to which they belong.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES—Executive committee had instructed the secretary to write to Senator Perkins and Congressman Knowland, asking them to support a bill to remedy the conditions existing at the Mare Island Navy Yard, by the enforcement of the piece system. The organization and classification committee reported favorably upon the credentials of R. W. Burton of the molders, and he was obligated by President Spooner.

REPORT OF BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE was made by the president, as Bro. Thompson was called to Sacramento on business of importance to organized labor. Bro. Thompson was granted one week's leave of absence.

NEW BUSINESS—The matter of the master tailors was taken up; it was reported by the Tailors' Union that the Master Tailors' Association had given notification that the existing agreement would be abrogated on February 1st, and scale of prices would be reduced 33 1-3 per cent; after some discussion the matter was referred to the Tailors' Union. Bro. Cyrus Cooley was elected a member of the executive board, vice R. Miller, absent.

The report of the secretary-treasurer was read, showing receipts from the Machinists Apprentices, \$6; Iron Molders, \$7; International Laborers, \$3; Bakers, \$7; Pie Bakers, \$4; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$10.25; Bartenders, \$2; Electrical Workers, \$30; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$7; Teamsters, \$12.70; Butchers, \$11. Total, \$119.95. Report accepted.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 9:30 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
F. C. JOSELYN, Secretary-Treasurer.

A farmer who had been to the city was describing to his friends the splendor of the hotel he put up at. "Everything was perfect," said he, "with exception of one thing—they kept the light burning all night in my bedroom—a thing I ain't used to."

"Well," said one of them, "why didn't you blow it out?"

"Blow it out!" said the farmer, "how could I? The blessed thing was inside a bottle!"

Who Saves Your Money

Do you, or does the saloon man, or the slot machine man save it for himself? One dollar will start a savings account and a little added each week will make it grow surprisingly fast. The interest it earns will surprise you.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock
To receive deposits.



This is the Label of the
Journeyman
Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA used on
Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market Street.
L. J. Borek, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2896 Mission St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatits & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.

The Cream of All Beers

YOSEMITE -- LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

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BREWING CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

PRACTICAL PRINTING

WE PRINT
THE LABOR
CLARION

Banners and Lapel Buttons a Specialty

Walter N. Brunt Co.

391 Jessie St., at Fifth

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PRICES RIGHT
PROMPT DELIVERY

AMONG THE UNIONS.

The Iron Trades Council has decided to ascertain the truth of the report that the Independent Laundry Company had purchased an engine for its plant from an eastern house of non-union tendencies. All of the large San Francisco shops are equipped with facilities for constructing engines of the class in question, and it is plainly the duty of local concerns to patronize those on the ground. In other words, will the mechanics of other sections have their laundry done in a San Francisco establishment? The answer is in the negative, and yet what chance has a workman here to help keep laundry companies busy if the latter buy machinery elsewhere?

The International Molders' Union, according to the quarterly report, states that out-of-work benefits have decreased. The sum of \$159,916.20 was paid out in sick benefits, leaving in that fund a balance of \$27,233.19. During the year out-of-work stamps to the amount of \$72,209.20 were issued to keep unemployed members in good standing throughout the country. A grand total of \$2,266,178.70 has been paid in sick, out-of-work, death and disability benefits since the inauguration of the present system in 1895.

Albert Hager and Richard Moller, two members of the Butchers' Union, are interested in a mine (gold) in Nevada. They send down flattering reports of the property, and Dennis J. Murray has his eyes set toward the mountains.

The stationary firemen will meet hereafter in the Labor Temple. They contemplate moving their headquarters.

The retail delivery drivers have selected officers for the coming term. J. Fisher continues as the organization's business representative, and has J. Hynes for his associate in the Labor Council.

On Saturday evening, February 20th, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will hold a grand ball in the Auditorium Annex. The admission is fifty cents for gentlemen, ladies complimentary. This union deserves a whole-souled patronage, for it is giving an entertainment for the first time, and has always been generous in responding to requests for aid from other organizations.

Last Monday Marcel Wille addressed the two meetings of French and Italian bakers. The latter were instructed in the principles of unionism. Their wage scale is to go into effect on February 20th.

The web pressmen have installed officers. T. J. Dinan was presented with a handsome gold watch. He has served the union faithfully as president for a number of terms.

The controversy between the milk wagon drivers and their employers was settled last Saturday. Two arbitrators—W. R. Hagerty and Geo. A. Tracy—from the Labor Council, and two from the bodies directly interested, made a group of six. The verdict was in favor of maintaining the four days off each month.

International presidents are now scarce in printerdom—so far as this city is concerned. Geo. L. Berry, of the printing pressmen, has returned to Cincinnati, James J. Freel, of the stereotypers and electrotypers, visited Sacramento and Los Angeles (in both of which places he was royally entertained), and Robert Glockling, of the bookbinders, is in Texas en route to New York City.

Max E. Licht, first vice-president of the International Retail Clerks, whose term of office expires on July 1st, is a candidate for renomination.

Walter B. Kelly of the bookbinders, Local No. 31, who assists in the production of the LABOR CLARION,

was presented with twins, a boy and a girl, on January 25th. This is the first time the stork has visited the Kelly household and the bird certainly shows a substantial interest in Walter's welfare. The four—mother, twins and "pa"—are doing well. The Cavanaugh bill before the legislature to relieve heads of large families from taxation has secured an enthusiastic supporter.

The Labor Council last Friday evening endorsed the protest of the socialists against police interference with street meetings.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, will shortly address a meeting of organizations in the maritime world.

The barbers have decided to remove their headquarters to the retail clerks' hall at 343 Van Ness avenue. A smoker and high jinks will be given at the new home next Monday night.

State Engineer Ellery has informed the men employed in the iron trades that California workmen will be given consideration on state work.

Walter Macarthur, who was one of the city's representatives to urge our claims before Congress to the Hetch-Hetchy water supply, is expected back from Washington at the end of this week.

Six candidates were admitted to the Janitors' Union last Monday night, and twenty applications received. This organization is energetic in its work, and another mass meeting is contemplated to interest the unorganized in the advantages of "collective bargaining."

The bartenders paid out \$35 in sick benefits at the last meeting. Ten applicants were initiated, and ten men filed requests for affiliation.

The International Union of Bakers has completed the task of making out due books for 85,000 members. Local No. 24 has received its shipment of 2345.

In New York City in 1908 the number of persons committed to charitable institutions was double that of the preceding year. The increased cost to the state for the support of poor people since the beginning of the financial depression has been \$3,000,000.

Be sure the eastern papers and magazines you buy are union. The officers of the Typographical Union will be glad to advise you if there is the least doubt. *The Ladies' Home Journal* and the *Saturday Evening Post* are on the "we don't patronize" list.

Alfred Dalton of Sacramento addressed the city trustees last week in behalf of an ordinance proposing that alien labor shall not be employed upon any public work in Sacramento. Mr. Dalton, who has studied law, spoke for organized labor. He combated the argument of Corporation Counsel R. Platnauer in a very able manner.

Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, asked the Labor Council last Friday night to endorse the bill presented to the legislature making it obligatory for those who wish to teach music to obtain a certificate of competency. The bill was passed to the law and legislative committee.

The new officers of the garment workers were installed last week. A number of applications for membership were received.

Try our "Nickel In" 5c or "Blue Diamond" 12½c cigar. None better made in San Francisco. Clay and corn cob pipes wholesale for "smokers." Also pure cigar clippings at Thrane Bros., 1800 Market. **

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE Home Industry

DRINK
WUNDER BREWING CO.'S
**WUNDER
BEER**

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.
340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for Jan. is White on Brown.

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.
64 MARKET ST.
1600 FILLMORE ST.
605 KEARNY ST.
2640 MISSION ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

C. H. ASHLEY, Manager

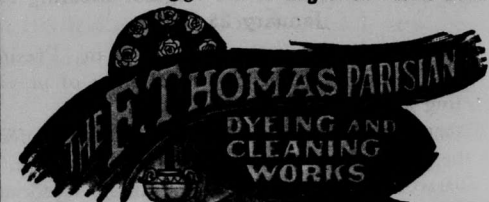
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Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process
Men's Suits in 48 Hours
PHONE US—MARKET 1620

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

As mentioned in last week's LABOR CLARION, the Twentieth Century Club will give a grand ball on Saturday evening, February 13th, in Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate avenue. The tickets are only twenty-five cents each, and the object is "for the purpose of establishing a down-town lunch and rest room for wage-earning women." This is a splendid idea. It should appeal to trade unionists and their sympathizers especially, for it is in line with the other advance movements which the labor world has either started or helped. Jefferson Square Hall is centrally located. Saturday evening is a good time for those who like to spend a sociable hour or two, the cost is very reasonable and the cause worth advancing in every way possible.

* * *

Tonight (January 29th) has been selected by Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, as its social evening. Music and other forms of entertainment will constitute diversion for the printers and their friends who attend Roesch hall at Fifteenth and Mission.

* * *

The broommakers announce that many of the stores in San Francisco carry label brooms. Be sure and help those men. They have to compete with Asiatic labor, and the label is the only medium available to remedy conditions. The same holds good of nearly everything else in this commercial age of ours.

* * *

Mrs. Clarence Mackay of New York believes that if women voted and held office the administration of public affairs in big cities where graft has thrived would be immeasurably benefited. She says: "There is a great deal of municipal house keeping to be done which women can do far better than men.

"Equal suffrage, the vote for all, is demanded, not so much for the sake of the women as for the sake of the children. Surely laws are made not only for today, but for the future. The children are the future and nobody will deny that women know what the children need; women are fit, as guardians and understanders of the children, to legislate for their future.

"It seems unreasonable to assume that women would stand up and demand the offices for which they are physically unfitted. We know our limitations, each of us, and we only want to use those tools which we are able to handle. The more we delay making our right heard throughout this land, the more difficult it will become for us to secure it. Accepted custom is a barrier which grows more and more impassable with each accumulating year. Our country needs our work. Woman's training through the centuries has developed her instincts so that she is able to analyze, to discriminate; to feed upon the good, passing by the evil."

* * *

One of the most signal victories ever won for woman's right to the ballot was the decision of the Supreme Court in the suit brought by the women of Des Moines, Iowa, to have set aside an election involving the building of a city hall and the issuance of bonds therefor, because women had not been allowed to vote. The Supreme Court set aside the election as invalid, for in Iowa women have the right to vote in bond elections. The case has been contested through all the courts, the suit having been carried to its final triumph for the women by Miss Grace Ballantyne. Competent lawyers declare her argument was one of the finest ever heard in the Supreme Court room.

Household Hints and Recipes.

WASH SILK WAIST.—Make a strong suds of white soap, borax and lukewarm water. Put waist in suds, let soak for 15 minutes, then lift waist up and down and rub soiled places with hands; do not use a board. Rinse in several cold waters and in the last a little borax and a piece of starch, size of a walnut, to about a gallon of water; then hang up to dry. When ready to iron, dampen thoroughly, let lie for a few minutes, then iron on wrong side with warm

iron. I have treated a white China silk waist like this dozens of times and it always came out as white as new, with a slight stiffness which looks like new.

BASTE PERFORATION MARKS.—Instead of using lead pencils, chalk, tracing wheels to mark perforations when cutting out a pattern, run a basting thread through each perforation. Leave it a good length, knot at each end, and when pattern is removed pull double folds of material apart, cut thread in center, and knot ends. By this method the material is not disfigured, perforations are exactly where they should be, and only one pinning on pattern is necessary.

CHANGING THE BED LINEN.—Arrange to change the bed linen on the day you sweep your bedroom. The soiled sheets may thus be drawn over the newly made beds to keep the dust from the spread and pillows. It will take but a few moments to remove these sheets and shake out of doors before consigning them to the clothes hamper.

PUMPKIN PIE No. 1.—Have the pumpkin stewed and sifted; then measure for each pie one and a half cups of pumpkin, one and a half cups of milk, one beaten egg, six slightly rounding tablespoons of brown sugar, one level tablespoon of butter, one-half level teaspoon each of salt and ginger and one level teaspoon of cinnamon. Turn into a plate lined with paste and bake slowly.

PUMPKIN PIE No. 2.—To each cup of hot, sifted, stewed pumpkin add a level teaspoon of butter and when slightly cool add a saltspoon each of ground mace and cloves and half a level teaspoon of cinnamon. Now add one cup of milk, one-quarter cup of sugar and two beaten eggs; turn into a paste lined plate and bake.

CABBAGE SALAD.—Cabbage is more easily digested when it is eaten raw, as in salads or cold slaw, than when it is cooked, especially if fat of any sort is added to it while cooking. For a plain salad, chop, or shred fine, a hard white cabbage. Make a dressing from one level tablespoon of corn starch, a rounding tablespoon of butter rubbed together and cooked in one-half cup of vinegar for five minutes. Add one-half cup of thick cream beaten, half a level teaspoon of salt and a little white pepper. Mix with sufficient cabbage and serve. Chopped or shredded white cabbage, highly seasoned with celery salt, makes a good substitute for celery in salads.

SWANSDOWN CREAM.—Beat one cup of heavy cream until stiff, add the white of one egg beaten until frothy, one-half cup of powdered sugar and a few drops of any flavoring preferred. Beat all together until light, and serve with sponge cake.

OATMEAL CRISPS.—Measure two and a half cups of rolled or any sort of package oats, and mix well with four level teaspoons of baking powder and one cup of sugar in which one rounding tablespoon of butter is creamed, the well beaten yolks of two eggs and two teaspoons of vanilla. Add last the whites of two eggs beaten stiff and dry. Drop by teaspoonfuls three inches apart on an unbuttered tin. Bake in a slow oven and watch carefully.

WOULD CHRIST STAND FOR CAPITALISM
(Continued from Page 5)

to-day and had to choose between the church allied with capitalism and all its crimes (on the one side), and socialism with its mission of the emancipation of all men, he would range himself on the side of Man as against Mammon, of humanity as against gold, of fraternity as against competition, of peace as against war, of plenty for all as against poverty for the masses, of socialism as against capitalism. Does Mr. Stelzle dare to deny these facts? If so, where does he stand in this great crisis? Is he with Christ or with Caesar? "He that is not with me, is against me." The church supports capitalism and therefore opposes socialism; Christ could have nothing but supreme loathing and contempt for capitalism—and for a church that fears to denounce that capitalism which it must know to be abhorrent to every Christian ideal worthy of the name.

Winchester Hotel
76 Third Street

Near Market

AM LOCATION AND PRICES AS FORMERLY.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2210

500 SINGLE & FAMILY ROOMS

Single Rooms - - - 50c and up per day.
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Family Rooms, \$4.00 to \$8.00 per week.

FREE BUS AND HAND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM
THE HOTEL.ALL MARKET AND THIRD STREET CARS RUN BY
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Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached
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THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

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(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco)
Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000.00
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Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office,
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Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m.,
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OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-
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Emil Rohde; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant
Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George
Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-
fellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel
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624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth St.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint ave.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crockier, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, First and Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(78) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(10) *Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.
(188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) *Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris Travers Press, Commercial and Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) *McNell Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) *McNicoll, The John R. Printing Co., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevlin, C. W., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Sorlinger & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(99) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.

- (149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
(187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) United Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) *Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crockier Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Heffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.
Fousek's Bakery, Oak and Scott.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Sutro Baths.
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.
United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

- Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.
California Pickle Works, First and Webster streets.
Coffee Club, 9th street, between Broadway and Washington.
Eagle Box Factory.
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
Morris Bakery, Willow Station, Alameda.
Pike Woolen Mills, Tailors.
Puritan Restaurant, 1248 Broadway.
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 22, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President W. G. Ross in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

CREDENTIALS—Federal—A. Borgwardt. Carpenters—John Mangold, J. W. Jeffries.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Electrical Workers—Installed officers; one application; initiated two. Carpenters—Elected delegates to Council. Retail Clerks—Good meeting; asked information regarding action of laundry workers charging a member with patronizing Japanese laundries. Sheet Metal Workers—Elected officers; controversy with plumbers over jurisdiction satisfactorily settled. Lathers—Installed officers. Federal—discussed the union label and intend to more strictly demand it on all purchases hereafter. Laundry Workers—Granted request of clerks for information.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—Executive and organizing—Recommend that delegates be instructed to furnish secretary with complete list of their union membership and list of non-union persons engaged in their craft; demand for purchases bearing union label in every case; secretary be instructed to urge legislators to enact law making Lincoln's birthday a holiday; that laundry workers be given fullest moral support in Japanese laundry campaign; that executive committee of State Federation of Labor be furnished with data relative to piece work and order restricting political activity of men on Mare Island navy yard. Law and legislative—Met in conjunction with municipal committee in conference with representatives of proposed street railway; will demand adequate measures be incorporated in franchise for protection of the men to be employed by the company and for the public at large; received as progressive. Committee on banquet decided on the night of February 4th as the date and report much success in arrangements.

NOMINATIONS—John Davidson withdrew as a candidate on municipal committee. Secretary instructed to secure printed ballots for election of officers.

NEW BUSINESS—Secretary instructed to obtain further information from New York Federated Union relative to joint mass meetings to protest against decision of Judge Wright in the Buck's Stove and Range Co. case; secretary instructed to forward Council's thanks to Congressman Knowland and Senator Perkins for their efforts to secure the construction of the collier *Jupiter* at Mare Island. Council went on record as favoring the weekly pay-day in the Navy Yard and instructed delegates to urge their union members to vote for same; trustees instructed to have lease of hall placed on record with county clerk.

Receipts—None. Expenditures, \$7.

Adjourned to 8 p. m., January 29, 1909. Respectfully, FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

Orpheum.

The program at the Orpheum for the week beginning this Sunday matinee will reach the highest possible standard. Johnnie McVeigh and his College Girls will present an act called "An Incident in a Dormitory." Leander B. Cordova, a magnetic actor, will present a thrilling dramatic incident, called "Wireless." Frank Byron and Louise Langdon will introduce a new edition of their famous skit, "The Dude Detective." Seldon's Venus, conceded to be the finest exhibition of living statuary, will be seen for the first time in this city. Charles Wayne, with the assistance of Gertrude Des Roches, will appear in a tabloid musical comedy, called "The Morning After." Paul LaCroix, an eccentric comedian and juggler, will appear for next week only, which will be the last of the beautiful Murray Sisters and those marvelous wire walkers, The Harvey Family. A series of Motion Pictures, depicting scenes of the recent Italian earthquake, will conclude the performance. They will be the first genuine views of this awful catastrophe to be presented in this city.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters 395 Franklin; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 223 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mallers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Musicians—Headquarters, 63 Haight.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headqrs., 34 Ellis.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st., bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milklers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon ave.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver ave.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn.

Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

FAIR LISTS

STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.

S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third.

Raphaels, Geary and Fillmore.

Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.

Pragers, Jones and Market.

Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.

Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery.

Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.

Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore.

A. Golding, 9-11 Fourth.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market.

McMahon & Keyer, Ellis and Van Ness.

Newman Furniture House, 18th and Mission.

Pickett & Atterbury, 92 Third.

J. J. Gildea & Co., 730 Market Street.

Olympic Arms Co., Golden Gate Ave and Van Ness Ave.

Brunton & Adams, 93 Third.

Clarion Furnishing Co., 1306 Fillmore street.

Scotch Plaid Tailoring Co., 340 Kearny street.

W. H. Doud, 1124 Market street.

Collins, Hatter, 922 Market.

Lundstrom, Hatter, 1600 Fillmore, 605 Kearny, 64 Market, 2640 Mission.

STORES FAIR TO GROCERY CLERKS.

The grocery clerks publish following fair stores:

Heinecke Bros., 18th and Collingwood.

P. J. Mahoney, 21st and Bryant.

W. and H. Hohn, 90 Sanchez.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight street.

NOTICE.

With a view of patronizing home industry only, the uniform committee, in accordance with the sense of the meeting of the union, decided that it would not consider any proposition for making uniforms except those from San Francisco and vicinity, and notice is hereby given that no uniforms will be accepted and passed except as above mentioned.

THE UNIFORM COMMITTEE.

It is believed that the above notice to the membership, inserted at the request of the uniform committee, requires no further explanation. However, should there be any desirous of obtaining further light on the much-discussed subject of "regulation union uniform," inquiries should be directed to any of the following members constituting the committee: Frank Hyman (chairman), A. A. Greenbaum, L. N. Ritzau, M. F. Walten, and D. M. Wright.

At the meeting held January 26th of the board of directors, President Harry Menke presiding, Messrs. W. O. H. Plagemann and M. Sichel were admitted to membership by initiation. Mr. C. T. Wippen, of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. The applications of Mr. W. Lehmann and S. B. Golden were laid over one week.

Request has been made for the re-classification of certain halls in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley, the list including Saratoga Hall, Puckett's Hall and the Building Trades Council Auditorium of this city, the Rice Institute (formerly the Reliance Athletic Club gymnasium), Oakland; and Fraternity Hall, West Berkeley.

Interested members are invited to present their views to the next board meeting (February 2d), when these requests will be acted upon, and the report of a special committee appointed to submit data of floor space of halls in San Francisco and cities across the bay will be considered.

The orchestral concert given under the auspices of the M. M. P. U., at the Princess Theatre on Thursday afternoon, January 21st, proved a notable event in the history of the organization. The greatest praise is justly due to all connected with the event in any capacity. The success, financially, was not on a par with the magnitude of the undertaking, nor when its musical excellence is considered, and also the fact that the public does not respond as quickly now for benefit entertainments for the relief of the Italian earthquake sufferers as it did when the first of such entertainments were given in this city. Notwithstanding the adverse conditions, an amount approximating \$450 will be realized and turned over in due course of time to the San Francisco Red Cross Society. Incidentally, the occasion has been the cause of considerable discussion of the propriety of the organization arranging for an annual monster concert or other entertainment of a musical nature. It is likely that resolutions embodying the idea will be submitted for the approval of the membership in the near future.

IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

BY O. B. JOYFUL.

A Washington policeman was swinging his club in Dupont circle when he noticed a 9-year-old breaking branches from a small bush.

"Stop that," he said to the youngster, touching him on the shoulder. "I may have to arrest you for that."

The child looked at him unafraid.

"You can't do that," he observed, gravely. "I am entitled to diplomatic immunity."

The officer's mouth opened in amazement; then he said: "Young man, I am an officer of the law. It is unlawful to break shrubbery. Anybody doing so must be arrested."

"But you don't know who I am," came back in a

childish treble. "I am the son of an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Diplomats and their families cannot be punished for breaking the laws. If you don't believe it, you may go and ask my papa."

"I'll tell you what I will do, young man," the officer said, grimly. "I will take you to your father and see if you have any immunity from his punishment."

The youngster wailed; and it was some satisfaction to the officer to know that he wailed still louder after the tale had been told at the legation.

* * *

Sandy Macpherson went into a restaurant and asked for a hard-boiled egg. After cracking the top he looked doubtfully at the contents. "I doot," said he, "the hen that laid that egg hasna' been weel."

"Hasn't it been boiled long enough?" asked the waiter.

"Oh, no," replied Sandy; "it's no that it hasna' been boiled long enough, but it hasna' been boiled soon enough."

* * *

"Pa, I wish we were Christian Scientists."

"Why?"

"Coz. Willie Green's folks are, an' he ain't afraid to eat green apples."

* * *

"One body cannot occupy more than one place at the same time."

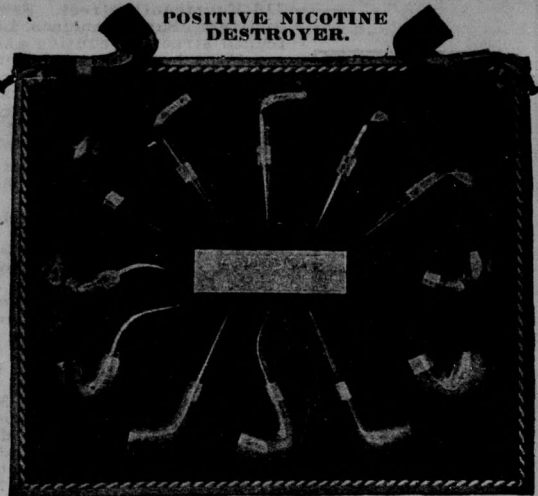
"Huh! Jever see a fat woman in a street car?"

The latest in lids.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg. ***

SOMETHING NEW THE ANTIDOTE PIPE

POSITIVE NICOTINE DESTROYER.



"ANTIDOTE," the Catalytic Pipe has Four Important Advantages which can be found in No Other Pipe.

1. The "ANTIDOTE" needs No Breaking In. Every smoker knows the terrors of the first few smokes in an ordinary Pipe. The First Smoke in an "ANTIDOTE" is as sweet as an ordinary Pipe sweetened by Long Usage.

2. The "ANTIDOTE" can not burn out. The Catalytic lining protects the briar.

3. The "ANTIDOTE" is always Dry even with constant smoking.

4. The "ANTIDOTE" scientifically destroys the Nicotine, making it evaporate. A porous lining filled with Coal Tar Particles (Platinum, etc.) is placed in the bowl of a briar pipe, this is called the Catalyser; the smoke passing over the Catalyser produces Formol. This Formol turns all the moisture and Nicotine into steam, causing it to pass off into the air and evaporate.

All "ANTIDOTE" Pipes are hand made, of the Best French Briar.

KASSER BROS. Pipe Repairing Our Specialty
Distributors 19 MARKET
S. E. Cor. Steuart, San Francisco

Good Shoes

At Less Than Factory Cost

Don't Buy Until You See Our Display We Save You 1-4 to 1-2 on Honest Made Shoes

The Greatest Shoe Sale in San Francisco's History Now On

Shoes For the Whole Family

Women's Shoes and Oxfords.....from \$1.35 Up

Men's Shoes—for Work or Dress.....\$1.45 Up

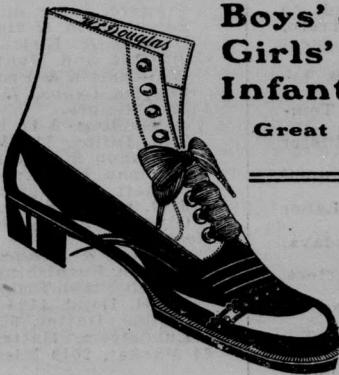
Boys' Shoes.....from 90c Up

Girls' Shoes.....from 90c Up

Infants' Shoes.....from 25c Up

Great Values in Slippers for Men, Women and Children

—B. KATSCHINSKI—



Philadelphia Shoe Co.

1549 Fillmore Street NEAR GEARY

"The Greatest Shoe House of the West"

After March 1st Our Down-Store will be Located at 825 Market St.—Opposite Stockton